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time, and learn to be patient with one another and to respect one another. Every great ship that puts out to sea is like a section of the continent cut off and floated to the shore of some other land, and left there long enough to gather some of the fauna and flora of the latter, to bear back with it to its native fastenings. Nothing modern is doing more in its way to make all peoples one. So let the greyhounds run and the islands float and the shuttles fly.

But I must not give further rein to this moralizing, and will close by saying that no one can describe a voyage across the sea, often as the attempt has been made, and that the only way to find out what it is like is to make one yourself.

B. F. T.

AMONG THE PAPERS.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Our controversy with Canada has assumed an acute phase when it becomes necessary by presidential order to discriminate against Canadian merchants and ship-owners in the use of the "Soo" canal. There is no doubt that the drawbacks on the tolls of the Welland canal, which have been granted to Canadians, have constituted a violation of that equality of treatment which was assured to us by treaty, and, as matters stand, retaliatory action may have been the only course now left open to our government. And yet it is greatly to be regretted that those in control of the respective interests of both countries find it so difficult to arrive at a common agreement that it becomes necessary to enter into a trade war, rather than have the ends of justice attained by peaceable methods.

The great defect of action of this kind is the loss that it entails upon both parties, and it is one of the laws of economics that undue selfishness defeats itself by causing losses which might easily be avoided. Those who twenty-two or twenty-three years ago went over the then newly completed line of railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific must remember that for a hundred or more miles on either side of the place where the Union Pacific met the Central Pacific, gradings had been made by the respective companies in anticipation of their ability to encroach on the territory of the competing company. The joint terminal of the two roads was to be the point at which they met, but instead of coming to an agreement that each should build up to a certain point, the two companies endeavored to project their respective systems as far into the territory of the other as circumstances would permit. The result was that each of them spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in grading roadbeds preparatory to laying tracks which were never used, and the money thus spent was simply thrown away. If, six or eight months before the meeting, the managers of these two corporations had come together and agreed upon a place where the junction should be made, they would each have saved their companies large needless expenditures, and could each have built their respective roads at a much smaller outlay than was needed where everything, money included, was sacrificed to the desire to make distance.

We refer to this instance of corporate rivalry simply as an illustration of the manner in which contentions of this

kind lead to needless waste, without serving the interests of either party. We have no knowledge of the details of the various attempts that have been made by our government to induce the government of Canada to relinquish its inequitable method of levying tolls on American vessels and cargoes using the Welland canal. On its face our case seems so strong and obvious that one cannot understand why, if presented in a just and friendly spirit, it should have met with any opposition.

It takes two parties to make a quarrel, but it often happens that the patience and wise foresight of a single person can prevent what would otherwise be a losing contest.

Intercourse between nations does not differ materially from intercourse between individuals. The pride, the weakness and the sensitiveness of a man will be carefully considered by a shrewd negotiator when endeavoring to bring him into an amicable frame of mind, and subjects which are calculated to give offence and cause resentment will be scrupulously put aside.

We do not believe that any one will maintain that this reasonable, because effective, form of diplomacy has been employed in our negotiations with Canada. On the contrary, it seems to us that we have been utterly regardless of the effect which our self-assertiveness might have on the other side of the border, and have on one or two occasions behaved in a manner that has been little short of insulting to men possessed of a high degree of national spirit.

We do not mean by this that such treatment justifies Canada in attempting to evade the true meaning of the treaties by which it is bound; but it must be evident to any one that our course of action has prevented us from approaching the Canadian government in the friendly and amicable spirit that would lead it to easily recede from a position erroneously taken. Any ruler, no matter how much of an imbecile he may be, can govern by martial law; any negotiator can involve a nation in war, but it is the proof of a wise ruler and a wise negotiator to be able, by judgment, tact and good reasoning, to gain desired ends without the use of force.—*Boston Herald*, Aug. 24.

A VISIT TO THE WAR-SHIPS OFF CHARLESTON BAR.

BY A. M. CRITZBERG.

War! War-ships? Why in the name of all the saints at once, what has the *Neighbor* to do with war? Well, just nothing, save to seek its abrogation. And so according to the adage of the cat and king, a man of peace may look at all the dread paraphernalia of war and pray the more earnestly for peace. There is no sweeter melody on this sin-tossed earth than the angelic anthem, "Peace on earth and good will to men." But not to moralize. The steamer "Planter" conveys you to the fleet, a delightful sail a short distance to sea, with the ships to be seen, attract many. The steamer, well filled, casts off her lines and to the music of the band turns her head sea-ward. This is Castle Pinckney on your left, and to your right heroic Sumter. The last cost tens of thousands to build and to say nothing of the loss of human life, millions to destroy. An evidence, undoubtedly, of the "wisdom of this world," which is "foolishness with God." Both in

ruins, and may we not hope, under the dawn of Millennial Glory, never to be rebuilt. That long, low beach is Sullivan's Island. There is Fort Moultrie, and within it Osceola's grave. See the jetties on each side of the channel, and you pass buoys numbers six and nine and the bell buoy. Hear its ring with the swelling tide. It sounds mournfully and yet gladdening. It warns of the hidden danger beneath the waters.

Then, well down on the horizon, are the war-ships: the Philadelphia, the Newark, the Dynamite Cruiser and the Kearsage, that sent the Alabama to the bottom. They will loom up presently, and a nearer approach reveals more full their character as men of war. See those dogs of war protruding their barks and bite, both terrible. See the hundreds of men aboard, all in undress white; the ships themselves all white in color. This is the White Squadron, remember.

A passenger or two on the steamer is bombarding the crowd on board the ships with oranges—so much better than bullets. And from their hearty cheers and laughter they seemed to enjoy it. The music of the bands strike up and Annie Laurie, Dixie and Yankee Doodle enliven the ear and air as well. Notice the quarter deck. It is vacant. The admiral of the Flag Ship away on the festivities in Charleston. That section is sacred to Authority, talks of republicanism. He is monarch of all he surveys. See the blue-coated mariners; they keep mutiny in check, and a ship at sea without them would be unsafe.

What must be life at sea, "cabined, cribbed, confined"? Well does the litany of the Church of England command prayer for the prisoner and those upon the deep. Who need it more than those abridged of freedom in the narrow confines of a prison and a ship? After surrounding the war-ship our steamer turns her prow homeward. Slowly we steam past Morris Island. How calm and peaceful the scene contrasted with events there transpiring years ago. The bones of thousands moulder beneath the sandhill, their days cut off by war's madness. But it will not be always so. This fair, green earth will not always be the scene of pandemonium riot, more fit for devils than for men. Prophetic vision sees the day coming when men shall "learn war no more," beating "their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks." What heart is not ready to utter our Lord's litany, "Thy Kingdom come."—*Christian Neighbor*.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF WAR.

War is no more essential to the preservation of national honor than is duelling to the preservation of individual honor. In any of its forms it is a relic of barbarism, and the most expensive. So long as we permit this relic of barbarism to exist we must pay a heavy tax for its maintenance, and the tax will fall most heavily on the poor. Take a few figures. The late civil war cost this nation the immense sum of \$6,189,929,908, to which must be added the Southern debt of \$2,000,000,000. This was the immediate outlay—over \$8,000,000,000. Besides this, we pay annually in pensions and interest over \$150,000,000. These figures tell, however, only a small part of the story. Figures can never express the weight of terrible burdens which the war laid upon the shoulders of the people—the precious lives, waste of labor, the waste of the results of many years of work—these are beyond computation.—*Baptist Inquirer*.

"DIE WAFFEN NIEDER!"

("DOWN WITH ARMS!")

Under the above title the Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Austria has written a story, founded upon facts, which has produced a great impression in Continental Europe.

The work has been translated from German into the Russian, Italian and Danish languages, and has received remarkable eulogy from the European press. It has even been stated that the effect produced upon the public in regard to war may be likened to that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in reference to slavery.

Under these circumstances, the Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association have considered it to be their duty to take steps for the publication of "Die Waffen Nieder" in English. Their Vice-Chairman, Mr. Timothy Holmes, has, with praiseworthy zeal in the great cause, prepared a translation of the work, as a labor of love, in the hope that the Association might find a publisher who would undertake to bring out the book. After endeavoring, without success, to find a publishing firm willing to produce the book at their own risk, the Committee have decided to publish it themselves, through Messrs. Longmans, who have given them what they consider very advantageous terms for its publication. It is necessary to provide a guarantee fund of at least £100, to be lodged with Messrs. Longmans, in order to meet the expenses of printing 1000 copies, advertising, etc., and the work will appear probably before the end of the year. The price will probably be 4s. 6d. or 5s., but it will be so fixed that the sale of 500 copies may recoup the guarantors. The profits will be divisible between the authoress and the Association.

The Committee therefore trust that some of their friends may consent to provide the guarantee required. It seems almost certain that a work of such remarkable character, and which has obtained so great a celebrity on the Continent, cannot fail to be taken up by the British public to the extent of 500 copies at the very least.

The Secretary of the Committee will be happy to receive the names of guarantors for any amount. The following subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund have been received:

Timothy Holmes, £20; John M. Grant, £10; Hodgson Pratt, £10; Miss P. H. Peckover, £10.

Address: J. F. Green, Secretary, 40 and 41 Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.—*Concord*.

AN UMBRELLA AS A WEAPON.

We read some time since how some mining prospectors out West in the Rockies, without arms, came suddenly on a mountain lion, who went for them.

One of the miners who had a large umbrella suddenly opened it, and the lion made one leap of about fourteen feet, followed by others, which soon took him out of sight.

To day we read of a somewhat similar experiment in India, where a lady drove a large tiger, who was about to attack the party, by suddenly opening, almost in his face, a cherry red parasol. For the benefit of our readers we think it well to give these incidents and suggest that an umbrella may be sometimes almost as good as a gun.—*Christian Neighbor*.

THE COST OF WAR.

In connection with the Peace Congress now in session at Berne, Switzerland, it is of interest to note the attention given by French writers of the present day to the cost of war in men and money. Mr. Magneau, member of the French Academy of Medicine, has recently published some interesting statistics showing what France has lost by war, within a century, in men alone. From 1799 to 1815, when the only men left in their homes were those unfit to bear arms, of three millions who followed Napoleon at least one million perished on the field, while another million died in the hospitals. In 1814, the French army, with the country exhausted of its able-bodied men, numbered only 610,000, including those held prisoners in Germany and Russia. Of the 309,268 French soldiers who took part in the Crimean War, 10,240 died on the field and 85,357 in hospitals. In the Franco-Prussian War about one million Frenchmen were called to arms, and the loss of population reached the enormous proportion of 491,905.

We have said before—and perhaps others have said—that a great conqueror is, as a rule, the most dangerous enemy of his own country. Charles XII, of Sweden, for instance, in his insatiate ambition for conquest, denuded his native land of its wealth and its able-bodied men, and left Sweden gasping at the feet of her enemies. Napoleon brought millions of Frenchmen to their graves, and lived to see France at the mercy of the sovereigns he had so often humbled. It is natural to suppose that the great sacrifice of healthy lives in Napoleon's wars had much to do with the decay of population which at present confronts and dismays the statesmen and economists of France.

It is a good sign for peace when such facts and their lessons are receiving serious and general attention in the French Republic, upon whose decision chiefly depends whether Western Europe shall continue to enjoy repose or be plunged into general and most calamitous strife.—*New York Press*, August 28.

THE CARNEGIE CONFLICT BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

We saw a few weeks since that Mr. Carnegie proposed to *save all questions in regard to his will* by giving away during his lifetime most of the thirty millions of dollars he is said to have accumulated.

We wrote to him at once, submitting the importance of *humanely* educating the American people, and the objects, work and plans of our "*American Humane Education Society*."

We learned a few days later that he was then on his way to Europe. Whether our letter has reached him there we do not know. If this Carnegie conflict teaches anything it is the importance of humanely educating *both the rich and the poor*.

In the early history of our country, while all the other colonies were involved in fierce and bloody wars with the Indian tribes, the colony founded by William Penn, *by reason of a humane education which secured fair and merciful dealing*, remained in peace.

If Mr. Carnegie wishes to give his money where it will accomplish the most for the perpetuity of free government, the protection of property and life, and the welfare of his

own as well as the dumb races, *he can do it by giving largely to the humane education of the American people*.

How glad we should be to tell through this paper the *about twenty thousand other newspapers and magazines* to which it goes, and by whose editors it is largely read, that through the munificent donation of Mr. Carnegie, "*The American Humane Education Society*" is prepared to add to the about fourteen thousand "*Bands of Mercy*" already formed in all our States and Territories but Alaska *a hundred thousand more*.—GEO. T. ANGELL in *Our Dumb Animals*.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

We make the following selection from an editorial in the *Union and Advance*, Rochester, N. Y., August 23.

It was Von Moltke's opinion that the instigation of modern wars was not the work of rulers of nations; he held it was the people themselves that drove them into declarations of war. If he was right, then there is abundant room for effective service on the part of the delegates of the International Peace Congress. By their constant agitation they can arouse a public sentiment against war. They can make it impossible for any ruler, however militant, to disregard the will of his people and involve them in a needless contest.

Such work is a particular need of the United States. Within the past few years the militant spirit has made great headway. Vast sums of money are being expended upon a navy that is as needless as a fifth wheel to a coach. The splendid war-ships that have been built serve no useful purpose. While they may exert an inflating influence upon national pride and elicit admiration from the foreigners that have a taste for show, they are a positive detriment to us. Reacting upon the spirit that called them into existence, they increase, in case of a difficult foreign complication, the chance of war. Had there been no navy we believe that the controversy with Chile would have been speedily settled without the disgraceful bluster and bulldozing that were exhibited. It is a significant fact that among those most anxious to rebuke the alleged impudence of this little republic were the members of the new navy. The loss of an opportunity to disclose their prowess was a great disappointment to them.

There is a story told of ex-President Hayes in connection with the appointments made to fill the vacancies in the United States Army. A gentleman, distinguished in social life, was extremely anxious to have the son of a warm friend designated for one of the vacancies. He called upon the President and made known his request. "You see, Mr. President," said he, in advocating the young man's claim, "his father is a distinguished ex-army officer, his great-grandfather was a gallant soldier in the army, and his great-great-grandfather was an officer in the navy during the Revolutionary War." These points were pressed with force upon the attention of the President. All of a sudden the President said, "And this young man's father, grandfather, and even a remote grandfather, have all been officers of the United States?" "Yes," came the reply. "Well," replied the President, "don't you think it about time that some one in that family earned a living for himself?"—*Selected*.